Saml Philips Jnov61

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JNO. R. FILLER.....J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. aprll:'65-*ly.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr*

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jun6:65.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.
HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH Stteet,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
Oct. 6.:3m.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—ty.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

URBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1866. VOLUME 39: NO.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JAN. 12, 1866.

COFFROTH VS. KOONTZ.

The following legal argument drawn by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and read before the Committee on Elections in Congress last week, is exhaustive of the question. It presents the facts and the law in a manner that precludes successful controversy, and as a lesson for the revolutionary return judges of several counties of the district, it has peculiar value. We subjoin the opinion:

The election laws of Pennsylvania provide in substance as follows:

1st. Two inspectors and one judge shall be chosen to conduct the election in each district.

2. The inspectors, or in case of their disagreement, the judge shall "*decide* on the qualifications of any person claiming the right to vote, and the vote shall be received or rejected, according to such decision.

3. After ballots are received and counted, and the number cast for each person publicly declared, a certificate thereof shall be made and signed by the inspector and judge which certificate shall be kept by the judge until the third day after the election, when he shall produce it at a meeting composed of judges from all the districts of the county assembled at the Court House.

4. The judges from all the districts being met and organized, by the appointment of a president and two sworn clerks, the votes "as they *shall appear by said certificates* to have been given," must be added together, and thereupon a return shall be made and signed by *all the judges*, and attested by the clerks. This return shows the aggregate number of votes in the county given for each person, with respect to each office, as certified by the inspectors and judges of the several districts.

5. The county board is expressly forbidden to reject or omit from their computation any vote which shall appear by the certificate to have been given, except where the certificate is too defective to be understood, and in that case an exact copy of the defective paper shall be certified and appended to the return, and the original shall be filed in the Prothonotary's office.

6. Where two or more counties compose a congressional district, a certificate of the votes given for the several candidates for Congress shall be made out, signed by all the judges, and attested by the clerks, which certificate shall be put in charge of one of the judges, who shall produce it at a meeting of one judge from each county to be assembled on the 7th day after the election at a place in the district designated by law.

7. By these judges (one from each county of the district) the votes given in the several counties shall be added together, the person having the largest number shall be ascertained; duplicate returns duly certified shall be made, one to the Prothonotary of the county where the meeting is held, and one to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. They are also to sign and send a certificate of election to the candidate chosen.

The mode of taking, counting and returning the soldiers, votes is as nearly as possible like that prescribed for elections at home It was manifestly intended that no difference should exist between the two, except what was made necessary by the different circumstances of the cases. The judges of election are to be chosen at the camp or hospital where the votes are given, they are to certify and count the number of votes given for each person, the certificates are to be sent by mail directly to the Prothonotary of the county where the voters belong, and the county board of return judges must meet a second time to receive and count them. But the duty of the returning officers is precisely the same as it is in respect to votes given at home. It is declared (Page 996, acts of 1864) that all the provision of the general election law not supplied by, inconsistent with or inapplicable to the system of 1864, shall apply to elections held under the latter act. It is also specially provided (page 994) that the return judges at their second meeting, shall include in their enumeration the votes *so returned*, and proceed *in all respects in like manner*, as is provided by law in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election."

It is plain from all this, that the returning officers have nothing but a mere ministerial duty to perform, with respect either to the home vote or the soldiers' vote. It is true that a judge while he is presiding at an election must hear and decide the questions of law and fact, upon which a citizen's right to vote may depend. But after he has received or rejected all the votes that are offered at the proper time and place, his judicial duties are ended, and his decisions upon any particular case cannot be reversed by himself, much less by the judges of other districts. His certificate, with that of the inspectors (the whole three are called judges in the act of 1864,) is conclusive upon the county board. It would be an inexcusable violation of the written law, for that board to reject the certificate of the election officers unless it be so perfectly senseless that, assuming it to be true, the number of votes cast for the several candidates cannot be ascertained from it. Even then it is not to be rejected, but merely omitted from the count ex necessitate rei, and sent forward for the inspection of others who may be able to spell it out more successfully. But I have not heard that one case of an unintelligible certificate has ever arisen in the State.

It may happen, indeed, that judges and inspectors will decide erroneously upon the rights of citizens and soldiers. It is by no means impossible that corrupt, fraudulent and false certificates of election may be made by them. But these are wrongs which the county board or the district board of election judges are powerless to remedy. The jurisdiction to go behind the certificate is not given to the body whose business it is merely to count up and add together. In the case of a legislative officer, the constitution vests that power in the House to which he demands admission, and there the law of the State leaves it. In the case of a county officer, the statute gives the authority of reviewing the conduct of the judges and investigating the truth of their certificates to the courts.

The judges are required not to decide how many votes were given, at the election, for one candidate or another, but merely to say how many are certified to them, not to receive or reject returns, according to their discretion, but simply to look at all that are produced, add them together, and sign their names to a paper which declares the result, This duty is so perfectly plain, all questions upon which there might be any difference of opinion, are so completely excluded from their cognizance, that the law has made no provision for the case of a disagreement among them. The certificate which they make must be signed by all the judges. They must act as a unit. A mere majority has no more right than a minority to reject a part of the returns and then certify the balance as being the whole vote of the county. The certificate of a county board not signed by all the judges who composed it, is utterly void. Such is the letter of the law, and such is its obvious intent and meaning. The argumentum ab inconveniente, is of no force against the unequivocal words of a written statute, and if it were, it might be used both ways here: for although it be true that reckless persons, by refusing to sign, may spoil the proper evidence of an election, it is also true that if the power existed in a portion of the judges to establish by their naked certificate what the others declare to be false, such power would be habitually abused in times of political excitement. It was wise in the legislature to require unanimity, and thus make it impossible for either party to defraud the other. When the members of a county borad divide on a question of arithmetic, it is right to reject the statements of both. There can be no natural presumption in favor of either, for one is as likely to be true as the other.

But the election is not defeated by spoliation of the evidence. Rejecting all partial certificates as being lawless, and therefore destitute of any claim to attention, proving nothing, and disproving nothing, we pass backwards until we come to documents, which bear upon their face the legal appearance of truth, and out of them arises that presumption which constitutes a prima facie title to the seat.

This Congressional District is composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton Franklin and Adams, and Mr. Koontz and Mr. Coffroth were the only persons voted for.

The board of district judges (one from each county) generally does, and would always, if properly constituted, furnish sufficient evidence of the elections, for its duty is to cast up all the votes and certify which candidate has been chosen by the majority of the people. But in this case there were two district boards, both of which met at Chambersburg on the same day. They were both without authority. In both of them were members who had been delegated by, and bore certificates from only a part of their county boards. In one of them Somerset County was not represented at all. One judge from Fulton county was in both boards, and certified the election of both candidates. The body which returned Mr. Koontz has the advantage over the other in this, that it counted all the votes given in the district of which there was any evidence. But it must be acknowledged that its certificate does not prove that fact or any other, for this, like the certificate of the opposing party, is of no-effect, null and void.

A little fuller statement of the facts seems necessary here, to show the composition of the district boards.

In Bedford and Adams, the county boards divided, signed separate returns, and appointed different persons to the district board.

In Franklin, the county board signed the return unanimously, and on the first day of meeting, unanimously, appointed one of their number to take it up to the district board; but on the second day, part of them determined to appoint another man to represent them at Chambersburg, while the others adhered to their first choice. So this board had one return, but two men to carry it.

In *Fulton*, the county board was unanimous in the return, and agreed upon the member to whom it should be entrusted. There was no attempt to revoke his appointment, but for some reason not known he made himself a member of both the bodies claiming to be district boards.

In *Somerset* there was no division on any subject, and the person appointed to take the return to Chambersburg, went there with it, and joined the body which he probably thought the legal one, refusing to unite with the other. The result was that Somerset had one undisputed and regular return, sent by one man, who submitted it to one board. Fulton had one return, and one man to take it; but he took it to both places. Franklin had one return, but two representatives, who divided and went to different places. Bedford and Adams county each had two returns and two representatives who joined different bodies at Chambersburg. The Koontz body (let me call it so for distinction) had five members and was a full board, but two of them had returns only partially signed, and had their appointment only from a part of their county board. One of them had a full return, but a part of his county board had revoked (if a part could revoke) his authority. The other two were regularly authorized and produced regular returns.

The Coffroth board had but four members, two of them irregularly appointed, and bearing partial returns, one with a full return, but an irregular appointment, the fourth had been entrusted by his whole county board, with lawful authority, and a full return, but he had previously delivered it to the other board. One county was not represented at all.

Both of these bodies being illegally constituted, organized, not only without law, but against law, it is not necessary to inquire which of the two is entitled to the least respect, for neither is entitled to any at all. The whole trouble grew out of the preposterous notion that majorities are omnipotent everywhere. I maintain that where the majority of a county election board transcends its merely ministerial duty of counting the votes, undertakes to decide upon the legality of the township returns, by throwing out a part of them, and so provokes a split with those who cannot concur, the proceeding becomes revolutionary, and the power of the body to give any certificate at all, is destroyed. I do not doubt therefore, that the Governor and the Attorney General were right in refusing all credence to the certificates given by these district boards. We are obliged to fall back upon the other evidence presented.

In three of the counties, Somerset, Fulton and Franklin there was no division in the county boards. In each of them all the judges signed the same certificates, showing fairly and fully the whole vote in the townships, camps and hospitals, for each candidate. These certificates are without doubt, good and legal evidence of the result in those counties. But no certificate from Adams or Bedford was signed by all the judges, as the law requires. Therefore we are obliged to go back one step further, and see if there be any evidence behind that point which raises a presumption in favor of either party. The certificates of the election from the judges and inspectors of the several districts, camps and hospitals must be examined, and the number of votes for each candidate ascertained from them. If these, as returned to the county boards of Adams and Bedford added to those which are lawfully certified by the county boards of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, exhibit a majority for Mr. Koontz, he is prima facie entitled to the seat, and if not, not.

I repeat, that the vote should be taken as certified by the county boards in all those counties where the boards were unanimous. In the two counties where the boards divided and failed to make a legal certificate, the original certificate of the judges and inspectors must be resorted to. The duty of the county boards was to send these same returns up in the convenient form of an aggregate certificate, but that not being done, a court in the case of a county officer, and Congress in the case of a member, *must take the returns in their elementary condition.*

A certificate, however regular it may be, whether it comes from the district board, a county board, or the primary officers of election, is no more than *prima facie* evidence of the facts certified. It may be contradicted by proof but proof for that purpose can be heard only in a contest where the parties confront one another.

The candidate in whose favor a presumption is raised by the naked certificates, has *prima facie, a right to the seat*, and can lawfully call on his adversary to begin the contest, by proving that the returns are fraudulent false, or erroneous.

Receiving the unanimously certified returns of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset for true, rejecting the acts of the county board in Bedford and Adams as nullities, and looking at the original certificates for the vote of the last named counties, Mr. Koontz appears to be elected. If Mr. Coffroth can show that the returns are false, or the votes against him illegally cast he has a right to do so, but he can have no *prima facie* title based upon evidence which he has not yet given, and which is not admissible except in the course of a regular contest.

What I have said here about the duty of a county board, a district board, or a committee of Congress to receive the returns as they are certified, does not apply to papers, purporting to be returns, but known or believed to be mere forgeries, nothing of that kind is alleged in this case, so far as I know or have heard. J. S. BLACK.

AN ACCOMMODATING KING.

Some Englishmen travelling in Swedish Italy, visited the summer palace of the King of Stockholm. On entering the grounds, they saw a man seated on a bench, and asked whether they might go over the apartments The man spoke very good English, and said that he was attached to the palace, and would take them over. They then inquired whether they might see the private rooms, to which their guide replied that this was not usual, but as the king was of a very restless disposition, they might meet him. The Englishman then began telling anecdotes of the King, and demanded if they were true. The guide, a model of discretion, said so many stories were told of his Magesty, some true, some false, that it was difficult to say exactly what was correct, and that as he was connected with the royal household, it was not for him to say. The Englishman begged pardon for their curiosity, and it was heartily granted. At last, after they had seen every thing, they took leave of their guide, and thanking him for his courtesy, expressed their regret that they had not seen Charles XV. The guide raised his hat, and saluting them gracefully, said, "I am the King," and left the Englishmen not a little astonished.

PROTECTION EXPLAINED.

BY HORACE GREELY.

The purpose of political economy is the increase at once of individual, national, and general wealth. Whatever renders human labor more effective—that is, more productive—ministers to this end. To lure a larger and still larger proportion of the human family from idleness to industry, from squalor to comfort, such is the aim of the true economist.

Diversity of pursuits is an inexorable condition of our thrift and prosperity. A community exclusively engaged in lumbering, mining, fishing, grain-growing, or anything else, will have no employment for a large proportion of its children who will grow up idle, unskilled and dependent. The child reared in daily contact with the diversified and complex operations of a county like the Middlesex of Massachusetts or of Alleghenny of Pennsylvania, can hardly fail to be more efficient in after life than if acquainted only with the rude cultivation of a sea island, or the silk manufacture of a Spitalfields or Lyons. Industry is the chief education of a majority of our race, who rank higher or lower in the scale of being as its processes wherewith they are familiar more or less varied and perfect.

Protection has been prejudiced in the eyes of thousands by being invoked (at least, its opponents so say) to achieve impossibilities—to insure the growing of pine-apples in Greenland or the breeding of reindeer at Timbuctoo. Political economy and common sense alike condemn such absurdities as the attempt to make a business of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers or boil a tea-kettle with the heat latent in snowballs. Show us that Nature forbids the prosecution of any pursuit in this or that region—that an article, staple, or fabric, can only be there produced at a cost of double or treble the labor required for its production elsewhere—and we agree that it is not there a proper subject for Protection. Rest assured that we have considered our ground, and are neither madmen nor idiots. None are more averse than we to superseding good and cheap articles by rivals at once inferior and more costly: and none more readily than we to agree and insist that raw materials and bulky staples should be gathered from all quarters and subjected only to light revenue duties, if to any at all.

Wherein, then, do we differ from our adversaries, the so called Free-Traders? I answer:

1. We insist that *the money price at which an article is sold affords no absolute criterion of its cost.* For instance: the State of Iowa buys cloth and sells grain. Let us suppose that, with our factories and workshops in Europe, the average prices obtained by her farmers should be fifty cents per bushel for wheat and twenty-five for Indian corn, while they bought their fabrics of Europe at prices indicated by the retailing of goods satinets at one dollar per yard. Now let us suppose a protective tariff imposed which should levy a duty of fifty cents per yard on imported satinets and thus transfer their manufacture for our consumption to this country, and in part to Iowa and its vicinity thus creating and maintaining an adequate home market for our breadstuffs, thereby raising the price of grain in Iowa to one dollar per bushel for wheat and fifty cents for corn; while the home made satinets are retailed for one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard. Is it not plain that the Iowa farmers obtain their fabrics really cheaper, though nominally dearer than before? that each farmer's surplus of wheat or corn will buy him more cloth at the enhanced than it did at the lower price? And does the circumstance that the former is termed artificial, the latter natural, make any essential difference.

But why is the home-made cloth really cheaper to the farmer than its foreign rival, though it is possible to sell him the latter at a lower money price? I answer—Because the fabrication of his cloth in Europe necessitates the exportation of his grain, and the consequent graduation of its price by that ruling in Europe, deducting from his returns the cost of the transporting it thither. Let us suppose that Iowa grows mainly wheat for sale, and must send the larger portion of her surplus across the Atlantic to find consumers, selling it in Birmingham or Sheffield at two dollars per bushel, whereof one dollar and fifty cents is absorbed in the cost and charges of transmission. Of course, her farmers can receive, in the average, but fifty cents per bushel. But transfer the production of her fabrics from Europe to America, and much of it to Iowa or its vicinity, and now the price of grain in Iowa rises by a law inexorable as that of gravitation. It is no longer depressed by the necessity of finding a market for a good part of it four thousand miles away, but rises to a far higher level. And not only is wheat dearer to the farmer, though cheaper to the manufacturer, than it was, but the farmer now finds a ready market for fruit, vegetables, hay, etc., which he could scarcely sell at any price so long as our people's productive energies were devoted to agriculture alone.

II. What we seek by Protection is to shorten the distance which separates farmers from manufacturers, and thereby diminish the too heavy cost of exchanging their products respectively. If a thousand farmers growing grain in Iowa and a thousand manufacturers making wares and fabrics in England, exchange their products across four thousand miles of land and water employing the services and consuming the time of three thousand forwarders, boatmen, railroad hands, seamen, etc., etc., in so doing, it is manifest that the whole five thousand must be subsisted on the products of the two thousand actual producers. Now bring the manufacturers so near the farmers that *one* thousand men can easily perform all the labor required to exchange their products, and it is clear that we have liberated two thousand from various non-productive employments or functions, and added them to the number of producers. We have more grain grown and more cloth made, more wealth created and less capacity absorbed in pursuits which, however necessary under certain circumstances, add nothing to the sum of human comforts.

The Protection we advocate is simply the saving of human labor. We maintain that, instead of sending wool, grain and meet from Iowa to England, and bringing back fabrics in return, it is cheaper and better to bring the fabricant, once for all, from England to Iowa or near it, and there feed him from the products of our generous soil. We hold that the farmer and the manufacturer are alike benefitted by this course; and that it insures to each a fuller reward for his labor, and a larger measure of sustenance and enjoyment.

Protection, then, is not narrow, nor selfish, nor exclusive. It does not ignore the brotherhood of man, nor seek special advantage at the expense of general good. It seeks to build up our own country by drawing hither the better portion of the population of Europe, through the proffer of higher wages, a better position, and greater comfort, than they enjoy or can expect in their native land. Why not?

THE SCENE OE LEE'S SURRENDER.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "A gentleman just from Appomattox court-house informs us that there is nothing left of the apple tree under which General Lee surrendered but a red hole in the ground, and it is feared that unless the whole is fenced in that also will be removed by curiosity-seekers. It is a subject worthy of notice, too, that the apple tree alluded to was the largest in the world, being at least forty times the bulk of the celebrated California oak, which was about the size of the citadel of Ham. About nine-hundred and seventeen cords of this apple tree have already been distributed over the United States in the shape of walking canes, fishing poles, umbrella handles, policemen's clubs, work boxes, sewing machines, writing desks, vest buttons, corks, charms, lead pencils, pen handles, toddy muddlers, tooth picks, tobacco pipes, and snuff boxes. The number of persons felicitating in these heroic relics is estimated at about twenty-eight million which is equivalent to the number of rebels killed, wounded and missing in the late war, according to the published statements of northern newspapers from statistics gathered at the time. In fact this apple tree enjoys as wide a circulation as any bogus medicine in existence; and, but for the fact that General Lee did not surrender under any apple-tree at all, it might be appropriately placed, photographically, among the historic archives of the country, as the greatest tree in all history.

"It is useless to attempt, a conviction of the truth so long as the stock on hand of the great Appomattox apple tree is unexhausted, and perhaps, even when that supply gives out—for the destruction of apple trees in New England, when the Maine law excited a prejudice against brandy, renders such an exhaustion probable—history will claim the original as the rightful possessor of the fame of the locality, and the surrender of General Lee under an apple-tree will be fixed in the national records and the pictorial reports from the Patent Office on pomology and agriculture."

HOW TO BREATHE.

There is no rule to be observed in taking exercise by walking—the very best form in which it can be taken by the young and able-bodied of all ages—and that is never to allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was designed by our Creator to be carried on. "God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life" previous to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the mouth firmly closed, and respiration carried on through the nostrils instead of through the mouth is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. And indeed this mischievous and really unnatural habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth instead of through the nasal passages is the true origin of almost all the diseases of the throat and lungs, as bronchitis, congestion, asthma, and even consumption itself. That excessive perspiration to which some individuals are so liable in their sleep, which is so weakening to the body, is solely the effect of such persons sleeping with their mouths unclosed. And the same unpleasant and exhaustive results arise to the animal system from walking with the mouth open, instead of, when not engaged in conversation, preserving the lips in a state of firm but quiet compression. As the heat and velocity of the blood through the lungs depends almost entirely upon the quantity of the atmospheric air inhaled with each inspiration, and it is unavoidable that it should be taken in volume, by the mouth, while it can only be supplied in moderate quantities, and just in sufficient proportion to serve the purpose of a healthy, respiratory action, while supplied through the nostrils, it is clear that the body must be much lighter and cooler, and also the breathing much freer and easier when the latter course rather than the former one is adopted. Children ought never to be allowed to stand or walk with their mouths open, for besides the vacant appearance it gives to the countenance, it is the certain precursor of coughs colds, and sore throats.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

If the following account is true, London is no longer the metropolis of our planet. That distinction belongs to the Japanese city of Jeddo, which a correspondent of the Boston Traveler thus describes:

"But what shall I say of this greatest and most singular of all cities? I cannot give you an idea of it; it is so unique, so unlike every thing except itself, and so impossible, as you will think.

"It is situated on the western shore of this charming gulf, twenty miles wide by twenty-four long. It stretches for twenty miles or more along a beach of semi-circular form, with its horns turned outward, and along which a street extends, crowded with blocks of stores and houses, and teeming with moving crowds, while shopkeepers, artisans, women and children seem equally numerous within doors and at the doors. Indeed, a dozen or fifteen miles might be added to the city in this direction, since there is nothing but an unbroken succession of towns and villiages for this distance, which are as populous and well-built as the city itself.

"In crossing the city from the shore to the western outskirts, I have walked two miles and a half, and then proceeded on horseback for ten miles farther, making twelve miles and a half, while in other places it may be wider. According to the lowest estimate, the city covers an area equal to seven of the New England farming towns, which are usually six miles square. And all is traversed by streets, usually wide, well constructed, perfectly neat, and crossing each other at right angles; streets lined with houses and stores as compactly as they can be built, and crowded with moving and stationary masses as thick as in Washington Street, or New York Broadway, at least for considerable distances.

"The population is estimated generally at three millions, which Mr. Harris, our minister, thinks is no exaggeration. For my part, judging from what I have seen when I have gone into the heart of the city, and crossed the city from side to side, I should be willing to add as many millions more, for the living, moving masses, seen from sunrise to sunset, and every where the same, fairly seemed beyond computation."

LABOR IS HONORABLE.

There is no discredit, but honor, in every right walk of industry whether it be in tilling the ground, making tools, weaving fabrics, or selling the products behind a counter. A youth may handle a yard-stick, or measure a piece of ribbon, and there will be no discredit in doing so unless he allows his mind to have no higher range than the stick and ribbon; to be as short as the one and as narrow as the other.

"Let us not blush who have," said Fuller, "but those who have not a lawful calling." And Bishop Hall said, "Sweet is the destiny of all trades; whether of the brow or of the mind." Men who have raised themselves from an humble calling need not be ashamed, but rather ought to be proud of the difficulties they have surmounted. The laborer on his feet stands higher than the nobleman on his knees.

An American President when asked what was his coat-of-arms, remembering that he had been a hewer of wood in his youth, replied, "A pair of shirt-sleaves." Lord Tenterden was proud to point out to his son the shop in which his father had shaved for a penny. A French doctor once taunted Flechier, Bishop of Nismes, who had been a tallow-chandler in his youth, with the meanness of his origin; to which Flechier replied, "If you had been born in the same condition that I was, you would still have been but a maker of candles."

Some small spirits, ashamed of their origin, are always striving to conceal it, and by the efforts they make to do so, betray themselves; like that worthy but stupid Yorkshire dyer, who, having gained his money by honest chimney-sweeping, and feeling ashamed of chimneys, built his house without one, sending all the smoke into the shaft of his dye-works.

SUPERIORITY OF THE EDUCATED.

The hand is found to be another hand when guided by an intelligent mind. Individuals who, without the aid of knowledge, would have been condemned to perpetual inferiority of condition, and subjected to all the evils of want and poverty, rise to competence and independence by the uplifting power of education. In great establishments and among large bodies of laboring men, where all services are rated according to their pecuniary value—where there are no extrinsic circumstances to bind a man down to a fixed position, after he has shown a capacity to rise above it—where indeed, men pass by each other, ascending or descending in their grades of labor just as easily and as certainly as particles of water of different degrees of temperature glide by each other—under such circumstances it is found, as an almost invariable fact, other things being equal, that those who have been blessed with a good common school education rise to a higher and higher point in the kinds of labor performed, and also in the rate of wages received, while the ignorant sink like dregs, and are always found at the bottom. —*Prof. Mayhew.*

BOOTS OF HISTORY

It is a very curious fact that the three men in America who form the triumvirate of apostacy and treason, were all detected by means of their boots. Benedict Arnold's treason was hid in Andre's Boots. Aaron Burr, escaping in a disguise which would have probably proved successful, was betrayed by the elegant cut of his boot, which was out of keeping with the rough homespun suit in which he was making his flight. Jeff Davis falls into the same trap, and discovers himself to his captors by neglecting this ordinary precaution.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JAN. 12, 1866.

SPLIT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Articles, with the above and similar captions, have been going the rounds of the Copperhead papers throughout the country. It may be they are only whistling to keep their courage up, but it is more likely that the natural sluggishness of their old fogy ideas has prevented them from discerning, what long ago has been patent to every one not blinded by partisan zeal or fossilized by the soporific influences of Copperhead conservatism. The originality and progressiveness of such men as Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. Henry Wilson and a host of others frighten these drowsy drones of the political world into the most pitiable quakings. They first cry out that these pestilent fellows will turn the world upside down with their new fangled notions, but finding the world upon a stronger foundation than they supposed, with the utmost *sang froid*, forgetful of their past abortive attempts at prophecy, they inform us that the party, to which these disturbers of their stygian slumbers belong, is about going to pieces, simply because some of its members happen to differ upon the minutiae, in the working out of great principles. Lloyd Garrison was probably right in ceasing to publish the Agitator any longer and saying that its mission was ended. Not so the Republican party, its mission is only begun, in the illimitable field of progress to which the future invites us, its aim, is to promote every good work, to encourage a truer nationality, a higher civilization, a more extended freedom.

It is the activity of robust, exuberant life and not the throes of dissolution, that characterizes the Republican party at the present moment. It is the natural diversity, of living, active, thinking, progressive minds, independently investigating great questions of civil policy, with the same high aim, and not the discordant jarring of antagonistic principles. No doubt all this seems strangely ominous to the dim vision of Copperheadism, but the intelligence of the country has realized that we are the progressive party of a progressive age in a progressive country. They are the apologists, for slavery despotism, and anarchy, we—the advocates of untrammelled liberty and christian humanity. They cling to the laws and institutions of the dead past, the effete and the obsolete. We press forward to the rich fruition of a bright and glorious future. They are the party of ignorance superstition and decay, we—of intelligence, morality and progress.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

No. 2.

Inequality of Taxation.

In order that we may the better appreciate the significance of the figures, which follow, it may be well to state that the law, as it now stands and is enforced, requires of each district to keep open its schools four months in each year or forfeit the State appropriation. Under these requirements, we find in Jefferson county, that a tax of 13 mills to the dollar is required to keep open the schools four months at an average rate of $20 per month to teachers in Knox district, while its richer neighbor, Corsica, is enabled to obtain 6 months school, at an average teacher's salary of $25, with a tax of only five mills to the dollar. That is in order to obtain the same advantages the poorer district would have to endure five times as high a rate of taxation as the richer.

In Indiana county, Canoe district obtains four months school at $16 per month for teachers, with a taxation of 13 mills to the dollar, while Saltzburg district with 3½ mills, obtains the same length of term and pays her teachers $18 per month. Here again we find the same advantages gained by the richer district at less than one fourth the rate of taxation of the poorer.

In Lancaster county, East Hempfield has six months school at $29, with a 13 mill tax, while West Lampeter has eight months at $30 with a 1.5 mill tax. Here we find the poorer district would be obliged to bear 12 times as high a rate of taxation in order to gain the same educational advantages as its richer neighbor.

In Centre county, Taylor district has four months school @ $20, with a 12 mill tax, while Farmer's mills district obtains six months @ $28.83 with a two mill tax or about one-twelfth again.

In Bucks county, New Britain has five months @ $25, with a 12 mill tax, while Northampton has five months @ $26, with a 2 two mill tax or less than a twelfth.

In Luzerne county, Dennison has five months @ $17, with 13 mills, while New Columbia has seven months @ $18.86 with 1.5 mills or less than one-twelfth.

In Lebanon county, Heidelberg has five months @ $20, with a 12 mill tax, while Cornwall has six and one-half months @ $23, with 1 mill or one-eighteenth the rate of tax of the poorer district.

In Potter county, Sweden district has four months @ $18, with a 13 mill tax, while Coudersport has eight and one-half months @ $26, with a 2.5 mill tax, or one-thirteenth the rate of Sweden.

In Northampton Co., Moore district has four and two-third months @ $20 with a 20 mill tax, while Bethlehem Borough has nine months @ $33.85 with a 1 mill tax, or gets the same advantages at *one fifty-fourth* part the rate of taxation of the poorer district.

The average rates of taxation in different counties, by comparison, show a like inequality. Thus: Bucks county with an average taxation of 1.12 mills has an average of 8.28 months school at an average salary of $25.29.

McKean, with a tax of 6.8 mills, obtains 6.07 months school @ $21.09. To enable McKean to obtain the same length of school term at the same salaries as Bucks, would require of her a rate of taxation nearly six times as great. Lehigh county, with a tax of 2.15 mills and a teacher's salary of $22.39 has 5.76 months school, while Clearfield county has 4.29 months, with a salary of $24.48 and a tax of 9.27 mills, or at about five times the rate of taxation required in Lehigh to obtain the same advantages.

$25.50 per month, and obtains 7.34 months school at a tax of .66 mills.

Jefferson county has 4.7 months school at $20.96 salary, with a tax of 9.6 mills. Here we find that Jefferson county, to enable her to pay the same wages to teachers, and to have the same length of school term would be compelled to levy a tax about twenty-six times as heavy as Montgomery. The average rate of taxation throughout the State is 3.27 mills. Yet leaving out the disparity in length of school term, we see the poor district of Moore in Northampton county, enduring a tax of 20 mills, or over six times the average of the State while the rich district of Oley in Berks, pays but ¼ of a mill or less than one fourth the average of the State.

These are but a few, of the hundreds and even thousands of instances of the gross inequality and injustice borne by the people under the present most unjust system of taxation. Surely no one will pretend that such results as these were intended to be produced, by the framers of our school laws.

THE SUNDBY PRESS.

Sunday papers have been tolerated, if not encouraged, in their violation of the Sabbath, until from timidity they have advanced to aggressiveness. The Philadelphia Press has essayed to lead their host in the assault upon religious observances and institutions, and defiance of the law of the land as well as the moral and religious sense of the People. Its editor shows his duplicity and inconsistency in a style that would be amusing if the subject were not one too serious for levity. Take the following from his defence

"Our reverend critics should understand that in a period, when, into a single hour, are frequently compressed the events of years, and when the evolutions and inventions of man are so numerous and rapid as to baffle imagination and defy parallel, the people on Sunday morning are just as anxious to know what transpired on Saturday as those on Monday are to learn what took, place on Sunday. This is a thinking and reading age, and ours is a thinking and a reading country. Is God better served by spreading before his creatures good doctrines, or by allowing them to peruse whatever they can seize upon to fill their leisure Sabbath hours?"

The same plea, of a desire, might be made an excuse for every violation, of, not only Sabbath and Sabbath laws, but also, of all other laws, and in accordance with this spirit we find in the same number an article of a full column in advocacy of running the city street cars for the accomodation of Sunday pleasure parties, quickly verifying the truth that *"facilis descensus Averni,"* But the editor speaks of spreading before his readers good doctrines for their perusal during the leisure hours of the Sabbath, the paper from which this extract is made, contains 8 pages or 84 columns of printed matter, what are the good doctrines embodied in these 8 pages. About 16 columns are devoted to secular news embracing court proceedings, police reports, commercial political and financial news, &c., two columns are given to church news and statistics, with but little of a religious character about them, 8 columns to exclusively business advertisements, 3 to amusements, operas, circuses, theatres, &c., 3 to tales and poetry, 6 to theatrical and dramatic criticisms, 4 to miscellanous but not religious matter, 1 to the advocacy of Sunday railroad travel and Sunday amusements, and the remaining 4½ columns are devoted to the Sunday question and an argument in favor of the abrogation of, not only, the Sabbath day, but also, of the moral law and the Decalogue.

One of these articles concludes thus. "In the present state each man is entitled to judge for himself how much, or what part of the day he will employ, and in what avocations, whether useful physical labor, in social visiting, attention to the sick and afflicted, in meetings for religious improvement, or in mental culture, literary or scientific; knowing that in the doing of all right things he is worshipping God."

We never had a very high opinion of the moral integrity of "The Press." Its toadyism in politics was absolutely disgusting and now its practical infidelity in religion, and open advocacy of the abrogation of all moral restraints make its very pages loathsome. He who introduces it into his family must have a strong faith in his own restraining influence, or small regard for the morals of his children.

OUR PUBLIC MEN.

"We complain that Pennsylvania does not occupy the position in the family of States to which she is entitled. Her wealth, the extent of her territory, her geographic position, and her wonderful resources entitle her to a rank, in fact, rather than in name, as the "Keystone" of the great arch of the republic. But she does not stand thus. In Congress she occupies the position of a third or fourth-rate commonwealth, and is listened to only by courtesy, when others of far less magnitude in all that should constitute greatness, command attention. It is so in national conventions; it is so everywhere; and, like a blind giant, possessing all the elements of strength and power, she is half the time powerless."

It is the Philadelphia Daily News that says that. Now, without stopping to inquire whether this is the naked truth, or an unwholsome exaggeration, the result of a morbid imagination, we may remark that a Commonwealth is not, and cannot, be known in the national councils by its masses. It must be known and judged by its representative men. If Pennsylvania allows herself to be represented by her weaker men rather than by her stronger; or, selecting her stronger men, she unwisely rotates them into private life, just when they have acquired that experience and discipline which is essential to enable them to exert their powers influentially in public stations, she has really nothing to blame but her own stupidity.

In all circles, public and private, where business is to be transacted, brains and experience count strongly. It depends little where the man who possesses these qualities was born or lives—he will have that consideration accorded to him to which he shows himself entitled. A complaint is made that Massachusettss and South Carolina have had more sway in Congress than their proportion of the population would indicate they ought to have had, the answer is that those States have commonly sent their best men to Washington, and have had the wit to keep them there.

Pennsylvania has had some very superior men in Congress. She has some of that sort there now Stevens and Williams may be

gentlemen has been there for so many years that he has become an expert in parliamentary tactics and all the arts of legislation. His constituents appreciate his powers and services, and keep him there. But a strong opposition is manifested elsewhere in the State, among special classes, to get rid of him, if possible, because of his marked pre-eminence. The croakers would drive all the brains in Congress in Pennsylvania into retirement, and then mourn all the louder that she was stripped of her due share of influence.

Pennsylvania is not deficient in men of large abilities for any kind of service. The misfortune is that this sort do not as often get in to public employments as the general welfare requires. Of late years Philadelphia, while exceptions must be allowed in her favor, has been so remiss in promoting her ablest men that she ought to maintain silence no matter what disparagement the Commonwealth may rest under.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

EQUALIZING SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The men who fought and won the battles of the Government, and thus maintained it in power, have not been treated altogether fairly so far as bounties are concerned. The men who first enlisted feel that injustice has been done them, in the matter that, while they served long and faithfully without extra pay, others who went into the army after the hard fighting and marching were done, secured fortunes. In a plain common sense view, the injustice is highly offensive, and the friends of the soldier, in, as well as out of Congress, are determined that there shall at least be an equalization of bounties, that the men who were willing to meet the first furious attack of treason, shall be recompensed and paid equally with those who enlisted when the battle was more than half fought and won. The bill of Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, which is now before the House, proposes to equalize the bounties to soldiers, by providing for a uniform bounty of $100 per year, computing for the whole period of service, and counting of the whole term of enlistment. This measure is approved as one which will do full justice to all our fighting men, and we trust that it will become a law as speedily as possible.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

HENRY WINTER DAVIS IS DEAD.

The telegraph brings the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Henry Winter Davis of Maryland. He was born in Annapolis in 1817, graduated at Hampden Sydney College was elected a Representative in Congress from Baltimore in the 34th, 35th and 36th Congresses, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1863 he was elected to the 38th Congress, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He failed to obtain the nomination for a seat in the present Congress. He was the author of the Wade Davis manifesto that appeared in 1864; a paper most remarkable for vigor and fearlessness, whatever may be said of its other qualities.

Mr. Davis possessed various and exact culture, and in the department of literature, was the author of several attractive volumes

He was a man of rare genius; decidedly the ablest man in Maryland. He possessed a finished and graceful delivery, the effect of which was damaged in large rooms by lack of proper tone of voice. He was a radical thinker, and a man of great moral courage. He dared to differ from the most powerful. By his intrepidity he imparted an impulse to the cause of Freedom in Maryland, which must hand down his name with increasing lustre to posterity.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statement of number of volunteers called from each State.

Washington, Jan. 6.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, has furnished a statement of the number of volunteers called for by the President at various periods. The first call was for 75,000; the second, in July, 1864, for 500,000, and the third, in December, for 300,000, namely:

States.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, reduced to the three year's standard
Maine	71,745	56,595
New Hampshire	34,605	30,827
Vermont	35,246	29,052
Massachusetts	151,785	123,844
Rhode Island	23,711	17,878
Connecticut	57,270	50,514
New York	455,568	380,980
New Jersey	79,511	55,785
Pennsylvania	366,326	267,558
Delaware	13,651	10,303
Maryland	49,730	40,692
West Virginia	30,003	27,653
Dist. Columbia	16,872	11,506
Ohio	317,133	239,976
Indiana	195,147	152,283
Illinois	258,217	212,694
Michigan	90,119	80,865
Wisconsin	96,118	78,985
Minnesota	25,034	1–,675
Iowa	75,860	68,182
Missouri	108,773	86,182
Kentucky	78,540	70,348
Kansas	20,097	18,654
Total	2,653,062	2,129,041

This informrtion was called for to facilitate the business of the special committee on the war debt of the loyal States, to whom it has been referred.

Death of a Noted Divine. The Lutheran Church of the United States mourns the death of Benjamin Kurtz, D D, L. L. D., which event transpired in Balltimore, on Friday last.

The *American* says Dr. Kurtz was most favorably known to the citizens of Baltimore and indeed of the entire State, and as an able theologian, a devout Chrisian, and possessing many excellent traits of character. By virtue of his talents he received the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Literature and Laws from the College of the English Lutheran Church, of which denominations he for about forty years was an efficient pastor. Dr. Kurtz was connected for many years with the Lutheran publications, and occupied the editorial chair with vigor and faithfulness. He was also the author of a number of works, the titles of some of which: "Why are you a Lutheran?" "Baptism," and a prayer book, &c. Many of his editorials in the *Lutheran Observer* evinced a high decree of theology and its concomitant subjects. He has gone to his rest full of honors, having lived to the advanced age of 71 years. As a zealous and useful Christian, a learned man and a good citizen, Dr. Kurtz will long be remembered in this community. The funeral of the deceased took place on the afternoon of New

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 4, 1866

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS,

Now in New York engaged upon their report, will not be ready, so they inform the Secretary of the Treasury, to submit their report to him for two weeks yet. The Secretary will have it under advisement for at least two weeks. It will not be submitted to Congress, therefore, before the first of February. It will be a most voluminous document, covering several hundred pages. The Committee on Ways and Means are very anxious to have this report.

A EULOGIST WANTED.

The committee appointed to secure a proper person to pronounce the eulogy on the life and character of the late President Lincoln have thus far been unable to secure any one. Both Stanton and Holt have declined. Neither of them have assigned any reason therefor, further than they have not time to attend to it.

SOLDIERS PETITIONING FOR DISCHARGES.

Applications are pouring in upon the Secretary of War and General Grant from volunteer soldiers, asking to be discharged the service alleging that they see no further use for their services and they are anxious to retire to civil pursuits. It is the settled policy of the department to abridge the military force throughout the country as rapidly as possible and to as small a compass as the exigencies of the service will permit.

THE WAR DEBT.

One of the first things to be done in Congress next week is to take up the question of assumption of the loyal State war debt. There is a very strong feeling among Congressmen in favor of such a course.

LATE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

A copy of a letter from Gen. Pope to General Sully, dated at Sioux City, December 9th, 1865, received by Commissioner Cooley of the Indian Bureau, states that a trader at Eort Rice reported a large number of Indians along Missouri river, who are very friendly to the whites. The chiefs of these parties were highly displeased with outrages committed by Indians at Kayer Pope and are returning all stolen goods and horses they can recover to General Sully. They intended also to deliver up the Indians who shot the white traders.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

Senator Lane of Kansas, it is understood will make a speech soon after the re-assembling of Congress, strongly endorsing the President's reconstruction policy. Senator Wade of Ohio, is entitled to the floor on Senator Wilson's bill, making all equal before the law under cover of which most of the speeches on restoration are made.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The visitors at the White House on business with the President were granted early interviews to day the crowd dispersing before two o'clock. A number of Senators called on the President, but most of those present were persons interested in pardons, and asking employment.

A CAVALRY LEADER IN TROUBLE.

This evening's *Republican* says that it has seen in the hands of the proper authorities a statement signed by over thirty officers under the command of a Major General who has distinguished himself as a cavalry officer under Sheridan, to the effect that at a public meeting in Texas, a judge Hancock, an ex-rebel, made a treasonable speech and that the Major General aforesaid who was drunk allowed and endorsed all that Hancock said The removal of this General is earnestly demanded.

LAND GRANT TO MISSOURI.

Under the swamp land grant of 1860, swamp selections in the former Jackson, now Centre land district, covering 471,727 acres, has been granted to the State of Missouri, for which a patent from the United States has just been prepared, with a view to its transmission to the Governor of that State.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Orders for mustering out the 18th, 143d and 46th Illinois Infantry, and 2d 10th and 17th Illinois Cavalry; 1st battery of Kentucky Artillery, and 2d Wisconsin Cavalry have just been issued.

SCOTCH WHEAT FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Nine different varieties of wheat were to day received at the Bureau of Agriculture, from Glasgow, Scotland, for distribution; also two varieties of rye grain seed.

A CLERGYMAN WANTS TO CARRY THE MAIL.

A Virginia clergyman writes to the Post office Department, asking for a mail contract He states that he does not know as he can take the oath of allegiance, for he has prayed in the pulpit during the war for the success of the Southern cause, but as the prayers were never answered, he is of the opinion that no aid and comfort were given and that therefore he remains a loyal citizen.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Are becoming unusually large during the past few days. They range from one to two millions per day, and occasionally exceed the latter amount.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The last case argued in the Supreme Court to day was No. 96 irregular docket, being that of Evan Rogers against the city of Burlington, Iowa.

THE RECOGNITION OF MAXIMILIAN.

The President will send to Congress tomorrow or on Monday a copy of all of the diplomatic correspondence on Mexican affairs. It is believed that it will contain a letter from Napoleon directed to Secretary Seward, askizg for the recognition of Maximilian, and the latter's reply thereto.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and was called so order by the President *pro tem.*, Mr. Foster.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of two citizens of Boston, asking for indemnity from the British Government for the loss of a ship burned by the Alabama, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the colored citizens of Mississippi and Alabama, asking for their judicial rights before the law, which was referred to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner presented a protest from the colored citizens of Colorado against the recognition of that State on account of the injustice done to their race in the newly formed constitution.

Mr. Chandler presented the protest of the citizens of Michigan against the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, except upon terms that will protect American commerce.

Mr. Morgan offered the memorial of the Union League Club of New York, asking that Congress give to the widow of the late President the amount of salary for the full presidential term, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull offered a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Also, a bill to guarantee freedom to the colored people in the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolution calling for the printing of one hundred thousand copies of the late message of the President with the reports of Generals Grant and Schurz, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolntion calling upon the President for detailed information respecting the appointment of Provisional Governors, how they were paid, and whether they took the oath of allegiance, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to guarantee the payment of the national debt, and to pre-

was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner offered a bill providing for the revision of the statutes of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution, submitting the following article as an amendment to the Constitution: "No power shall exist in Congress to provide for the payment of any person or persons for or on any account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves in the United States, and no appropriation of money shall ever be made by law of Congress for that purpose. The article was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull introduced two bills, of which he had given previous notice, a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a bill to guarantee freedom to the colored citizens of the States lately in revolt.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the Senate adjourned at 12.30, to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various resolutions of inquiry were passed, including one offered by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the suppression of polygamy in Utah.

On motion of Mr. Pike, of Maine, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for drawbacks of the duties paid on material entering into the construction of American ships, in order to compete with those of foreign construction on equal terms.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the President's message.

After a prolonged discussion the Committee rose and adjourned till Monday.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, Jan. 5.—Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, received a letter from Governor Curtin, dated at Matanzas, Cuba, December 28, 1865, in which he speaks of certain letters which he (the Governor) has forwarded, and which he supposed the Secretary of the Commonwealth had certanly received. These letters Mr. Slifer never received. But in his present letter the Governor gives the substance of his announcement in missing letters, which is of considerable importance to the public.

He says that during the first week of his experience in Cuba the heat set very hard upon him, and seemed to increase the virulence of his disease, but that of late the climate has acted like a charm upon him. His physician has advised him to remain for some time longer, and he is therefore determined to take the full benefit of his original intention, as announced in his message, which he wrote just previous to his departure, and prolong his stay until the middle or latter part of February, when he thinks he may return with safety.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. David McConaughy, who, on Wednesday, contested the seat of O. M. Duncan, the sitting Senator from the Nineteenth District, embracing the counties of Adams and Franklin, will not rely so much upon the additional soldiers' votes that came in after Duncan had received his certificate as upon his allegation that a number of votes of deserters were received for Duncan. Indeed, it is virtually conceded that the thirty-one votes purporting to have been cast at Victoria, Texas, on last election day, are fraudulent, and Mr. McConaughy abandons them.

The Union candidate for District Attorney in Franklin county, whose election would have been a certainty if these votes were genuine, has declined a contest in court, and has conceded his opponent's election on the certificate of the return judges. These returns, which were postmarked Philadelphia, and duplicates of which reached the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, Nov. 20th, 1865, have not been placed on file here as official papers, and certificates of the returns which have been issued only make mention of the votes as "purporting to have been cast." It is said that the friends of Duncan have the most voluminous evidence in relation to these returns, embracing the affidavit of the Captain of one of the companies in which this vote purports to have been cast, together with the testimony of the judges of the election whose names are signed to the returns, to the effect that they never signed the papers.

Col. McClure advances a very curious theory in regard to the soldiers' vote, which he does not believe is genuine. He asserts that it was concocted by the enemies of McConaughy for the purpose of throwing odium and discredit upon the effort that would be made to oust Duncan upon general allegations of fraud. In other words, while he does not defend the returns, he will not believe that Republicans were concerned in getting them up. This question will, doubtless, never be elucidated, for the reason that there is nothing about the returns, as sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Prothonotaries of Franklin and Adams counties, to indicate who sent them, and it is a little doubtful if anybody will step forward and assume the responsiblity.

The whole contest may, therefore, hinge upon the alleged voting of deserters. There are only twenty-five of a majority to overcome on Duncan's certificate, and this, it is said, can be wiped out, though the testimony, in that case, will amount to many pages of foolscap. It is announced on pretty good authority, that the Committee drawn to try this case will submit to the Attorney General for his decision the question whether the act of Congress, which prohibits deserters from the army of the United States the privileges of voting, can debar a voter from the exercise of his franchise in the election of State officers. If this is done, then the fate of Mr. McConaughy will be to a great extent dependent upon the nature of the Attorney-General's decision.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Movements of Gen Crawford--Reported Designs on Monterey—Recruiting Going on.

New Orleans, Jan. 5.

Additional accounts from Brownsville say that General Crawford has plenty of funds. His chief of staff, Col. A. F. Reed, is rapidly raising recruits in Brownsville, enlisting United States soldiers still in the United States service, and promising them discharges as soon as the necessary papers are made out and forwarded. There has been no interference with this proceeding by our authorities as yet.

Recruiting offices are opening in otner parts of Texas. One of the recruiting officers informed the correspondent of the New Orleans *Times* that a force is to come from New York in addition to that being raised on the Rio Grande. A camp is being established below Brownsville, with sufficient supplies.

General Mejia is aware of General Crawford's movements.

The Brownsville correspondent of the *Times*, under date of the 30th of December, says:

Gen. R. Clay Crawford has arrived at Brownsville with the appointment of General in the Mexican and Republican army, and authority to recruit on the American division for the Republican service under his command.

General Crawford established recruiting offices at Brownsville and other places in Texas, and the enlistments were already progressing rapidly.

It is reported that Gens. Lew Wallace and Logan are connected with the movement and they are soon expected to arrive.

Cavagol, the celebrated Mexican fillibuster, was expected with a large sum of money to assist in defraying the expenses

The Imperialists were in Matamoras. Gen. Mejia had commenced barricading the streets fearing an attack from Crawford's American division at any time. It is thought that Crawford will join and move on Monterey, establishing their base at that point.

A schooner, laden with arms and ammunition, consigned to a purvevor at the headquarters of the 25th Army Corps, went ashore at Bagdad and was seized by the Imperialists,

General Mejip levied a loan of $10,000 on the merchants of Matamoras.

The military railroads from Brashead are completed to White Ranche, making the travel from Brownsville to Brazos in for days.

Later news says that American families are leaving Matamoras, and coming to the American side, fearing an attack. Liberal forces, numbering about 2,200, are scattered along the river.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Washington, January 6, 1866.

The Committee of Fifteen, on Reconstruction, held their first meeting, at the Capitol this morning, and elected Senator Fessenden Chairman, and appointed a clerk. Several members of the Committee being absent, it was determined to take no definite action until a full attendance was had. It was found that nearly all of the credentials of the Southern Congressmen elect were before them. Those of the Tennessee delegation were presented in full and found to be entirely formal.

A large number of resolutions were placed on the journal of the Committee, which have been referred from time to time by both Houses. Notice was given of a proposition to send a sub-committee to investigate into the Southern States, and report fully on the civil, military and political situation. It was intimated by one member that he should urge the early consideration of the credentials of the Tennessee delegetion.

A committee consisting of Senator Fessenden and Reverdy Johnson, and Rerpesentative Washburne, of Maine, was appointed to confer with President Johnson on matters connected with the reconstruction policy.

An Important Decision from the Superintendent of Common Schools.

The common school laws of the State fix the eligibility of pupils for admission to those schools at from *six* to *twenty-one years* of age, providing that a Pennsylvania boy or girl can, if desired, attend school for fifteen years. When the slave-holders' war was precipitated, there were hundreds of able-bodied boys between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one who entered the armies, fought well and greatly distinguished themselves. Many of these were left to occupy graves on fields made immortal by their valor. Others have returned home disabled for life, and still others, having passed through all the perils of battle, came back to us unharmed. Many of the minors thus escaping the dangers of the war, became of age in the army, and since their return, are desirous of entering the public schools to finish their education. But the strict letter of the law forbids the admission to any public school of a man over twenty-one years old; and if the law were rigidly adhered to, hundreds of young men in the State, among whom are a large number of helpless cripples, would be deprived of that education for which the munificence of the Commonwealth has provided.

Some time since this subject was formally brought to the attention of the Superintendent of Common Schools, on the application of a discharged soldier, who had reached his majority in the service of his country, to enter a public school. After a careful examination of the subject, Superintendent Coburn has decided that by every principle of right and equity all minors who volunteered and became of age in the army, are entitled to a term of years or months in the public schools equal to that which they served in the army. Thus, if a boy volunteered at 19 years, and served two years in the army, he may, if he desire, spend two years in the public schools. The Superintendent argues that the country had the services of these heroes, had exhausted their school term, for which reason the State is bound to make up the time by allowing all such to enter public schools after the 21 years' limit fixed by the law. The decision is a just one in all respects and will meet with great approbation.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Wisdom from the West.

There is a compendium of national economy in this single paragraph in the Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal:* "Just at present there is a great excitement in Illinois about the high prices of transportation. The farmers are holding conventions and urging Congress to appropriate large sums of money to give increased facilities for transportation East, which is all well enough. They urge, among other things, the construction of a canal around Niagara Falls, which will cost, if we remember rightly, though the estimates are not before us, some $11,000,000. This is all well enough also. But we will venture to say that $11,000,000 invested in factories and manufactures will do far more to afford a home market to the West than the proposed canal. The West is the 'master of the situation.' If it will be true to itself it can soon become independent. But to do this it must multiply its forms of industry. It can never become independent by simply growing corn and wheat." Truer words were never spoken. The Western policy is to be supplied with a home market. She should work steadily and determinedly to this end. That attained, there will be neither occasion for, nor justification of waste of time and energy in agitating for additional machinery to confirm the citizens of the Mississippi Valley in their single employment of raising food—an employment so unremunerative by reason of the distance that separates the producer from the consumer, that in many localities of at least three States, Indian corn is now used for fuel.

Rencontre in The Virginia Capitol.

Richmond, Jan. 5.—An exchange of pistol shots took place to day at noon, in the hall of the Capitol, between Henry Rives Pollard, of the *Examiner*, and Nat, Tyler and William D. Coleman, of the *Enquirer*. Six shots were fired without damage, except the knocking off of half of the tassel on the cane of the marble statue of Washington.

The House of Delegates was in session at the time, and the occurrence produced a great excitement. The parties were arrested by the Sergeant at Arms, and brought to the bar of the House. Pending a discussion on a motion to refer the case to a committee, the House adjourned till to morrow.

The difficulty originated in an article in the *Examiner*, on the public printing, to which the *Enquirer* replied by calling on the former to name the person referred to or stand convicted of falsehood. The *Examiner* made no editorial reply.

The Tariff Question.

Senator Sprague, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, some days ago sent a communication to the leading manufacturers throughout the country to ascertain their views in regard to the present tariff, and also as to the Internal Revenue tax on manufactures. Quite a number of responses have been received. They all breathe one sentiment—that the Internal Revenue tax is so heavy they are compelled to raise the price of manufactured articles to such an extent that imported articles can be sold cheaper than the domestic article; therefore they maintain that a higher tariff must be imposed on the foreign article or the tax reduced on the domestic article. This view of the matter will be laid before Congress by the committee at an early day.

AFTER THE WAR.

The *Tribune*, looking over the field since the war, discourses some curious things thus: "One of our leaders is now in charge of a machine for patent pumping; another is building a railway through the oil country. One of the first soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is in the pistol business; another keeps a retail grocery store; while one of Sherman's most trusted lieutentants is a claim agent. One Major General prints a weekly journal in Baltimore. Some of our officers were drafted into Congress; others are on their way to distant Courts to represent the honor of a nation they did so much to sustain. These starred and belted gentlemen go down from the command of cohorts to become agents and partners and dealers, perhaps with the orderly who stood before their tents, or the private who held their stirrup. So with the Generals of the rebellion. The greatest of them all is now a teacher of mathematics in a university. Sherman's great antogonists are in the express and railroad business. The once-dreaded Beauregard will sell you a ticket from New Orleans to Jackson; and, if you want to send a couple of hams to a friend in Richmond, Joe Johnson, once commander of great armies, will carry them. The man whose works Grant moved upon at Donelson edits an indifferent newspaper in Orleans, while the commander of the rebel cavalry at Corinth is his local reporter. Marshall practices law in New Orleans; Forrest is running a saw mill; Dick Taylor is now having a good time in New York; Roger A. Pryor is a daily practioner at our courts, and so with the rest of this bold, vindictive and ambitious race of men. The Government against which they warred is now their friend and protector."

Direct vote for President.

The proposition so to amend the Constitution as to secure the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, will certainly pass both Houses of Congress, and come before the people for ratification. The qualification demanded is that the voter must be a citizen of the United States, of twenty-one years of age, not under conviction for infamous crimes, who can read and write, and who shall have resided for one year in the State, and six months in the district where such qualified persons shall offer to vote. Making intelligence a basis on which to rest a qualificat on as a voter, has long been demanded in this country, not that the ignorant have in any way controlled the elections, but that all possible danger of such ever being the case should be guarded against. In a land of free schools and a free press, no man unable to read is rationally entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise. By a direct vote of the people for President and Vice President, too, we shall get rid of the last direct influence of the dead carcass of slavery on the body politic. It will be conceding, in reality, the proper power to the governing masses—giving only to such as represent, in their own intelligence and virtue, the dignity and force of the government, the right of choosing those who are to wield its authority.

Laws of Newspapers.

The courts have settled the following points:

1. Subscriberes who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which *they* are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

6. Refusing to take a paper from the office or removing and leaving it uncalled for is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. A postmaster neglecting to inform the publishers when a paper is not taken from the office, makes himself liable for the subscription price.

Strange infatuation.

It is reported from Washington that certain Westesn members, representing constituents who are using corn for fuel, have expressed a determination to oppose any alterations in the tariff likely to secure home industry against foreign competition. This is the kind of wisdom that would lead a man whose house was on fire to refuse to permit the use of water to save it. The free-trader stands ready with the specious and false theory of buying abroad and paying for it with our surplus products of the soil. Now *are* we not buying abroad, but *do* we pay with our surplus products? The answer is found in the astounding fact, that *while the corn of the West is being burnt as fuel, we are importing foreign goods and wares at the rate of six millions a week!*

With these facts staring him in the face, the Representative in Congress who persists in opposing protection to American industry and capital, whereby a market for all we can raise would be created, is a monument of stupidity, or worse.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Palmerstoniana.—The Nation tells two stories of Lord Paimerston never before in print. On one occasion, when a vote of censure was proposed in Parliment upon his ministery, a friend asked him what the Government intended to do. "Well," he said, "there are three distinct propositions before the House. We shall take a few words from the first, add a few from the second, and transpose a few from the third, and then we shall have a resolution of our own which will be as clear as mud." Again, at the time that the Scheswig-Holstein imbroglio was just beginning to bore the world, in the autum of 1863, an eminent English diplomatist went to call upon the Premier to ask for information on the subject. After hearing his request Lord Palmerston thought a while, and then answered in his short jerky manner, "Yes, quite right to come to me. Very difficult question that of Schleswig-Holstein, and there never were but two people who really understood it—myself and——. But then you see the misfortune is, that——is dead and I have forgotten it."

Size of the West.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than all New England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland or Scotland or Portugal, and equals Belgium. Scotland, and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

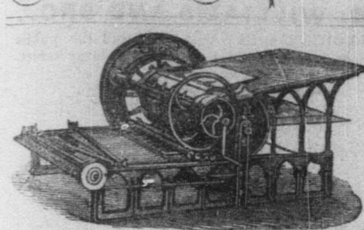
Great Flood in the West Branch of the Susquehanna River!

Williamsport, Dec. 29

We are now having a very destructive ice-flood, carrying with it all the logs lying in the West Branch of the Susquehanna. It is estimated that from sixty to seventy millions feet of saw logs, valued at nearly a million of dollars, have passed this place within the last twenty four hours. This is the heaviest loss ever sustained by the lumbermen on this river.

Immigration.—During the month of November 20,870 immigrants arrived at New York 13,179 being Germans. From January 1 to December 1, 1865, the number that has arrived has been 188,204, of whom 72,996 were Germans.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞If you want employment, advertise.

☞If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

J. Henry Hutton has been appointed Express Agent at this point. J. B. Farquhar, resigned.

IS IT NOT SO?—If you have a wife and children is it not a pleasant thought that you will hand down to future generations a complete description and a perfect record, with likenesses of yourself and them? This is the reflection that those persons enjoy who have secured a "Photograph Family Record."

MUSICAL.—The *only* REED instrument that the celebrated Pianist GOTTSCHALK, will *use* or recommend, is Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ, and of them he says:

"Your Cabinet Organ is truly a *charming* instrument, WORTHY of the high praise it has received, and FAR SUPERIOR to *every thing* of its class I have seen."

B. M. Greene the agent for this county has constantly on hand at his Music Store, Huntingdon, Pa, a full assortment of these instruments and also of Steinway & Son's Pianos which he sells at Manufacturer's prices. DR HICKOK of our town we are pleased to learn is Mr Greene's agent in Bedford County and Circulars and information in full can be had of him upon application.

NEWSPAPORIAL.—There has been a number of newspaper changes which we have neglected to notice up to the present, and while we have our hand in we shall notice all those that present themselves to our recollection.

T. B. Penniman, Esq., formerly of the Honesdale *Republic*, has assumed charge of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* as editor in chief. The *Gazette* has also been enlarged and improved. We take pleasure in recommending as one of the best and most reliable political journals in Western Pennsylvania.

Benj. Bennan, Esq., of the *Miner's Journal*, at Pottsvills, proproses to issue a daily as soon as he secures a press. Success to him.

P. C. VanGelder, late of the Williamsport *Bulletin*, joins M. H. Cobb in the publication of that staunch republican journal, the *Agitator*, at Wellsboro, Pa. They intend to enlarge.

The Pittsburgh Daily *Commercial* has been enlarged and materially improved. It is now one of the largest daily papers in the State. Its proprietors manifest great enterprise in giving it an extensive circulation. It appears to have the run of the cars both East and West of Pittsburgh. We have found it difficult to get any other journal. We are sorry that its go-aheadativeness does not warrant it in keeping up with progressive principles.

The Chambersburg *Repository* comes to us very much enlarged. It is now in its seventy-third year. It is certainly one of the most ably conducted political papers in the State. There are very few county papers that exceed its circulation.

Whitaker retires from the Huntingdon *Journal*, and R. McDevitt, is supposed to be his successor. There has been, also, a change on the *Monitor*, but it would require a daily edition of the *Inquirer* to regularly announce the changes on that paper. We are led to believe that both the *Monitor* and Fulton *Democrat* are used as infant schools in which to drill Copperhead editors for better positions.

The responsibility of the Shirleysburg *Herald* devolves upon Ben. Lutz. We hope that Benjamin will be able to bear up under it. We wish him abundant success.

BOUNTY AND COMMUTATION.—We are frequently asked whether any provision has been made to equalize the Bounties to volunteers who volunteered in 1861-2. To all who interrogate us upon the subject we are compelled to answer that Congress has made no such provision, but a bill is now before the Committee on Military affairs in the Lower House, looking to that end. In the meanwhile we would warn our veteran friends against selling or in any manner disposing of their discharges. We are confident that Congress intends to do justice to those brave men, who in the early part of the rebellion with a pure love of country, and without the hope of pecuniary reward forsook their peaceful pursuits to protect the sacred flag of the free when it was assoiled by the red hand of treason, by properly recompensing them for their sacrifices. When Congress does so we will inform those entitled to receive under it. We have, also, been frequently asked in regard to the refunding of the $300 commutation paid by those who were aftewards drafted and went into service or put in substitutes. To those we answer that at present we do not know that the Department has decided to refund. We will inform our friends when we receive the determination of the Department. In the meantime any person desiring us to attend to procuring this Bounty (in case Congress passes a law equalizing them) or to secure the refunding of the $300, can leave their papers with us and they shall meet with prompt attention.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLIES.—The *London*, *Edinburgh*, *North British*, and *Westminster Quarterly Reviews*, republished by Leonard, Scott & Co., New York, have been on our table for some time, and have demanded an early notice at our hands. These reviews contain the cream of the foreign critical press. No one, with the teeming press of modern times, can expect to be well advised of all that is progressing in the scientific and literary world without these reviews.

The Westminster for October opens with an able and exhaustive article upon popular representation, arguing in favor of its universal extension. The Review adopts Mr. Hare's theory of representation, which has attracted favorable attention. Mr. Hare's theory may be briefly stated thus: He endeavors to obtain a fair representation of minorities; giving to all electors in proportion to the numbers of the respective parties, a voice in the public deliberations, instead of the representation of majorities prevailing in localities leaving defeated minorities without representation. For illustration the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton send two representatives to the Assembly, of a particular party, leaving unrepresented a large minority. Mr. Hare's theory is intended to obviate this inequality, and he would extend this representation until so large a vote is obtained as would include and group these fragments and minorities together by going beyond the district to obtain a representation. Under the present system in a representative government, if one interest or party be predominant in twenty constituencies, twenty members may be elected to represent these majorities, although the minorities may amount to a number not far short of the successful majorities. In each of the districts one vote might determine the election, and twenty votes might determine twenty elections, leaving thousands of electors without a representation. Locality is not essential to this theory. Every elector is at liberty to vote for whomsoever he chooses, and every representative then has a unanimous constituency. We have not space to dwell longer upon the numerous details of the plan, but would refer our readers to the article in question and to the work of Mr. Thomas Hare. The remaining articles are: Rationalism in Europe; Capacities of Women; Palgrave,s Travels in Arabia; The Holy Roman Empire; The Doctrine of Nationalities and Scheswig Holstein; Mr. Grates' Peatos Letters from Egypt.

We note the contents of the others as follows:

London Quarterly Review, for October, (Conservative): "Cathedrals of England," "The Mariners' Compass," "The Resources, Condition and Prospects of Italy," "The Poetry of Praed and Lord Houghton," "Blind People," "Field Sports of the Ancient Greeks and Romans," "The Gallician Church," "The Russians in Central Asia."

Edinburg Review, (Whig): "Journal and Correspondence of Miss Berry," "Life in the Criminal Cases," "The Rock-cut Temples of India," "Life of Carl Maria Von Weber," "Campbell's Frost and Fire," "Posthumous, Writings of Alexis de Tocqueville," "Palgrave's Arabia,i' "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," "Sir Thomas Wyse's Peloponnesus," and "American Psychomancy."

THE ELECTIC.—The first number of the new series of the Electic is on our table. Those who are familiar with Littell's Museum and Living Age, will understand the scope of this periodical. As its name indicates, it is a selection of the best articles from the Periodicals of Europe. The selections are made with rare judgment and taste. The frontespiece is an exquisite engraving of Shakespeare with his family at Stratford reading the tradegy of Hamlet. The leading articles are the Dante Commemoration, from the London Quarterly; some reminiscences of Leigh Hunt the poet and politician, and Coleridge the mataphysician; witty, humorous, pretty women of the time of Horace Walpole.

Our "YOUNG FOLKS" is without a rival in its claims upon the patronage of the young. No more pleasing present for New Year could be made to our young folks. The matter is full of interest and instruction to the young, and it will awaken a taste for reading and study, that might otherwise never be aroused.

The December number of BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is on our table. The number opens with part IV of the memoirs of Herr Von Borcke, Chief of Staff to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Confederate army. The author formerly belonged, as his name indicates, to the Prussian army. He tells his story very well, but his statements must be taken *cum grano salis*. He is the hero of innumerable daring personal adventures, from which he always magages to extricate himself with consummate skill. Take the following as a specimen of his style, and of the disposition to spin a good yarn which we have mentioned. The style is that of the inimitable Baron Von Trenck:

"One of the Yankee officers, who as I was later informed, was the colonel of the regiment that had effected its escape from Harper's Ferry, had attracted my attention the previous day by his gallantry and the excellent dispositions he made of his troops. Here I saw him again, galloping very near us on a handsome grey horse, quickly discovering our weak points, and posting and instructing his men accordingly. After having left him undisturbed for some time, I thought it necessary to put a stop to his proceedings, and selecting a couple of my infantry who had been pointed out to me as the best shots, I made across the open space in front of our lines directly towards him. Having arrived within reasonable distance, I ordered my sharpshooters to fire at the daring colonel, who was moving along at an easy gallop, without paying me the slightest attention. After several bullets had whistled quite close to him, he suddenly halted, and, turning round, advanced a few steps and made me a military salute in the most graceful manner possible. Then calling out to one of his men to hand him a carbine, he raised the weapon, took a deliberate aim at me, and sent his ball so close to my head that I thought it had carried away a lock of my hair. I saluted him now on my part, and, wheeling round quietly, both of us rode back to our respective lines. So courtesies are sometimes exchanged in the midst of hostile conflict."

The remaining articles are Miss Marjoribanks, part XI; The Handy Horse Book, &c.

HARPER FOR JANUARY.—We have neglected to notice this excellent number of Harper. The British Route to the Pacific is the subject of the opening article, and it is probably the most admirably illustrated paper ever contributed to a magazine. The illustrations are full pictures, giving a good and interesting panorama of the grand western scenery that greets the eye throughout the route.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for January, 1866, (T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia,) presents us with a more than usually inviting table of contents, we enumerate as follows. "She sits by the window knitting," "Bertha's Marriage," "The Right side," "Flowers," "Parted and United," "The Fairy Spring," "Petroleum," "Changed," "When the Year lies Dead," "The Talisman," "Believe," "Never Put Off," "A Hidden Heart," "Dying in Hospital," "The Palace of Truth," "Education of Young Ladies," and "A Summer Sunset."

THE LADIE'S FRIEND, (Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut st., Philadelphia,) for January, 1866, opens with a beautiful engraving of a child gathering forest flowers, followed by the usual quantity of plates of fashions got up regardless of expense. The following is a table of its literary contents: "Stephen Wharton's Will; Childhood; Peace; Mrs. Trunk; My Pillow and I; Summer Rain; A Woman's Sacrifice; A Song; Paul's Story, or French Lessons; Clarice; The Two Nightingales; Prayer; The Inspiration of Winter; Stories of our Village; In Illness; Rachel Dana's Legacy; Twilight Musings; Loving Mary; Arthur's Wife, &c.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—for January, opens the new volume with a rich freight of the choicest literary matter. We condense the table of contents, as the best invitation we can give our readers to buy the number. Passages from Hawthorne's Note Book; Castles in the Air; Beauty and the Beast; The Wilderness; The Bells of Lynn; The High Tide of December; Lucy's Letters; Dr. Johns XII.; Wind the Clock; The Kingdom Coming The Chimney Corner for 1866, No. 1.; Griffith Gaunt; or Jealousy, Part 11.; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications. The contributors are Longfellow, Ik. Marvel, Bayard Taylor, Charles Reade, and others of equal celebrity. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, publishers. $4 a year.

THANKS OF THE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Cemetery Association held on Saturday the 6th inst., a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the ladies of Bedford for their untiring industry and successful management of the Cemetery Fair held in the Court House during the holidays. The gross amount realized was eight-hundred and three dollars while the nett proceeds were six hundred and thirty-four dollars. The ladies richly deserve the compliment paid them by the Association. They labored untiringly and devotedly for a successful accomplishments of the design they had in view. The sum realized will go far towards beautifying the already handsome natural position selected for the Cemetery.

THE first number of "Every Saturday," published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, Mass. has been received. It is a journal of choice reading seclected from foreign current Literature. Price, single number, 10 cents, subscription price, $5.00 per year, in advance. It conteins the most valuable current European Literature and will be found highly entertaining to those who spend their time in pursuit of knowledge.

☞Special attention of inventors, is invited to Card of Messrs. d'Epineuil & Evans, in this issue.

NEWS ITEMS.

A New Year's dinner was given to the inmates of the New York City Prison by the Warden and other benevolent citizens.

The Ohio Legisiature met on Jan. 1. Gov. Anderson, in his message, argues at length against the Monroe doctrine and opposes any interference in Mexico.

Twelve out of the 16 Fenian Circles in Philadelphia will be represented by delegates at the Congress in New York. Eight Circles have indorsed O Mahony and two have indorsed the Senate.

Wm. Hunter, chief clerk of the State Department has been appointed Acting Secretary of State during the absence of Secretary Seward, and H. N. Conger, Commissioner of Emigration, Acting Assistant Secretary during that official's absence.

Secretary Seward and the Assistant Secretary of State embarked on the 30th ult. on the U. S. steamer Desoto, for a three weeks' voyage in the warm latitudes for the benefit of their health.

After the general reception at the White House on New Year's Day, the colored citizens were admitted, for the first time in our history, and paid their respects to the President.

President Johnson's reception on New Year's Day was largely attended. The foreign ministers and attaches were present in full court dress. The members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives, etc., paid their usual annual visits.

Over $400,000 have been subscribed by the citizens of Philadelphia toward the establishment of a Southern steamship line at that port.

The citizeus of Chambersburg, Penn'a., have petitioned the State Legislature for aid in rebuilding the houses destroyed at the time of the rebel invasion.

Gov. Fenton of New York declines to recommend the enlargement of the Erie Canal, which he was asked to do by the Detroit Commercial Convention.

Capt. Semms' trial will probably begin in Washington next week.

At the President's reception on New Year's none of the Foreign Ministers recognized Mr. Romero the Minister of the Mexican Republic.

The Union Pacific Railway has been completed as far as Topeka Kansas and the first passenger train was run through from Wyandotte on Jan. 2.

It is said that Secretary Seward, during his absence, will touch at St. Thomas, West Indies to consult with Sonta Anna on Mexican affairs.

Rumors are again rife in Washington of impending changes in the Cabinet.

The annual meeting of the Brewers, Association of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia, Dec. 2. All the former officers were re-elected. The attendance was large.

Assistant Secretary Chandler and Hon. Harvey Watterson of Tennessee have been sent on a special mission among the Treasury Cotton Agents in the Southern States to investigate the many charges of fraud and corruption aglinss them.

The negroes of Richmond, Va., celebrated New Year's Day as the anniversary of their deliverance from Slavery. The day was similarly celebrated by the freedmen in the other principal Southern cities.

The shipowners of New Orleans have Yielded to the screw men's strike, and are now paying $6 per to laborers.

There are at present in the Revenue service of the United States 34 vessels stationed at various points along the coast from Maine to Oregon. The seizures made by these cutters amount to several millions of dollars annually

Mrs. Clay, wife of Clement C. Clay, has just returned to Washington from Fortress Monroe. She is confident of obtaining her husband's parole.

The wealth of the loyal States in 1860 was $10,000,000,000, and the value of their yearly product $2,870,000,000. The ratio of the national debt to the capital is thus 28 per cent of the loyal States, or 21 per cent of whole country. the Southern States being valued at $3,467,000,000. The total national debt of $3,000,000,000 averges only $98 to each inhabitant.

It is rumored in Washington that the President will soon issue a proclamation declaring the work of the resteration of the Union complete.

The debt of Great Britain at the close of the French war in 1816 was $4,200,000,000. It equals 40 per cent of the valuation of the whole of that country, and averaged 218 to each individual.

The Ohio debt is $12,900,000, a decrease of $3,000,000 alone last year.

The Fenian Convention met in New York on the 2d inst. About 500 delegates were present.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas has issued a proclamation restoring so far as he has the power to their full civil rights and privileges all persons recommended for special pardon.

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., ALEX. COWLEY, } Principals.

1st College Building, cor. of Penn & St. Clair Sts.
2d " " Old Fellows' Building 5th st.
3d " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 16, 1865.
A J Powers, Brookfield, Trumbull co O.
J R Long, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F Ringley, Sewickley, Allegheny co., Pa.
C B Armstrong, Linton, Jeff. Co., O.
W H Wiswell, Edinboro, Erie co., Pa.
A J Hopper, Herriottsville, Allegheny co., Pa.
M B Brownfield, Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa.
P Nelson, Moon, Allegheny co. Pa.
H. Harper, Tarentum, "
J H Carter, Atlas, Belmont co. O.
J Edgar, Steubenville, Jeff. co., O.
J. W. Bell, Valley Grove, Ohio co., West Va.
J W Wehn, Johnstown, Cambria co., Pa.
W C Forsythe, Claysville, Guernsey co., O
W. Ague, Sewickley, Allegheny co., Pa.

For terms and information concerning the College, address

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., January 11.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a200	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 4th inst., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Capt. JOHN D. HORN to Miss SARAH STIVER, both of Bedford.

On the 3d inst., at the house of the bride's father, in New Enterprise, by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr DAVID S. BRUMBAUGH to Miss MARY MELISSA BUCK, second daughter of David Buck, Esq.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. Co. 258 S. 3d street, Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., where an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. ARETZEN, Sec.

jan15:4t

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representatives of George Miller, late of Bedford county, dec'd:

TAKE NOTICE.—That by virtue of a Writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold on inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Cumberland Valley township, on the premises, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Shff.

Sheriff Office, Bedford, Jan. 12, 1866.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, in which Hon. Alex. King, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, has been heretofore concerned as Counsel. To be tried by the Hon. George Taylor, at Bedford, commencing on MONDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1866:

Joseph Baily vs. Jackson Stuckey.
Simon Walter vs. McCormick & Helsel.
Thos. B. Keating vs. Bedford Rail Road Co.
Sarah Fisher vs. David Karns.
James M. Reynolds vs. Adam Carn.
Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith.
Fluck & Evans vs. Dr. Asa Duval et al.
Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek.
Benj. R. Henderson vs. Jacob Oster.
Sam'l Clark vs. Mary Gordon's Adm'r.
Hunt. & B. T. R. R. Co. vs. Sam'l Carn's Ad'r.
Same vs. Jas. A. Anderson.
Same vs. John G. Clark.
Same vs. John W. Crissman.
Same vs. William Dunkel.
Same vs. Thos. Knox.
Same vs. Hiram Lentz.
Same vs. John Stone.

[Certified,] O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

jan12

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'DPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:4y

OFFICE OF THE HOOVER & MARSHAL OIL COMPANY, BEDFORD, Pa., Jan. 9, 1866. }

ON October 6th, 1865, an assessment of FOUR CENTS per share was called for, payable as follows, viz: One half Nov. 1st, 1865, the balance Jan. 1, 1866.

This is to notify delinquent stockholders that at noon on THURSDAY, FEB. 8th, 1866, at the office of the company as above, a sufficient number of their shares will be sold at public auction to pay said assessment with costs.

Payments received up to day of sale.

jan19:4t G. W. RUPP, Treasurer.

STRAY HOG.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Bedford township, in November last, a white BOAR, without marks. The owner will pay the usual damages and take him away.

jan5:3t SAMUEL PHILLIPS.

JOHN DICKENS, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS, Cumberland, Md.

jan5:2½m*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.

jan53m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

ESTATE OF RICHARD WM. JONES, dec'd.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard Wm. Jones, late of Bedford county, dec'd.:

Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in South Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 26th day of January, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford Jan. 1, 1865-4t

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of the Tribune is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions. Specimen coyies will be promptly sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up their clubs.

The Great Family Newspaper.

NOW IS TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each. It contains all the important Editorials published in the Daily Tribune, except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important new Books; the Letters from our large corps of correspondents; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; the Foreign news received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Preceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive Weekly Newspaper published in the world.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2 00
Mail subscribers, Club of five	9 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17 50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
Ten copies, to one address	16 00
Twenty copies, to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

For clubs of twenty, two extra copies, or one copy of the Semi-Weekly, will be sent gratis.

For clubs of fifty, five copies, or one copy of the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

Subscribers in Canada must send 20 cents each in addition to pay U. S. postage.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticism; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associate Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in the Daily Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the BEST NOVELS, by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. No where else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in The Semi-Weekly Tribune. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of the The Tribune can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for The Semi-Weekly Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers		$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, do.	do.	7 00
do. 5 copies, or over, per copy		3 00

On receipt of $30 for ten copies, an extra copy will be sent six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies, an extra copy will be sent one year. For $100 we will send thirty-four copies, and one copy Daily Tribune, gratis.

Subscribers in Canada must send 40 cents in addition, to pre-pay United States postage.

DAILY TRIBUNE, $10 per annum.

Subscribers in Canada must send $1 20 in addition, to pre-pay United States postage.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New-York, or Post-Office orders payable to the order of The Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

Address THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Building, New York.

jan12:3t

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.

MRS. ASCHCOM, from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, has had Cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately Dr. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.—*Presbyterian Banner.* jan5:2m.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 27th day of January,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described property to wit: a

TRACT OF LAND

Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell on the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing 404 acres and 34 perches, about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half Brick Dwelling House, Tenant House, Large Bank Barn, and Stables, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern railroad.

jan5:4t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE MACEDON

SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,
San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPITAL STOCK............**$1.000.000**

20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.

Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.

ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
Gen. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

TREASURER,
Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRATARY,
JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.

CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive charecter has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver*.

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will rerp a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

Now open at the

GENERAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

Subscriptions received by

REED & SCHELL, RUPP, SHANNON & CO, } Bankers, BEDFORD, PA.

jan5:tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jno. W. Lingafelter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Sam'l Barnhart, dec'd, to and among the creditors of said dec'd, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January inst., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

jan6:3t JNO. MOWER, Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By vireue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator and trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jesse W. Sleek, late of St. Clair tp., Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, the 30th day of January,

all the following described property, to wit:

A Valuable Tract of Land

situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of James B. Farquhar, Jacob Reed, Richard Hazelette, John W. Lingenfelter and others, containiug 52 acres and allowance. About 22 acres thereof cleared and under fence, with a story ond a half log dwelling house and stable thereon erected.

Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

E. M. ALSIP, Administrator.

jan5:4t

REMEMBER

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

are now selling all kinds of

DRY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

By virtue of a writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Adam Gillam, late of Monroe township, deceased, intestate, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 9th day January, 1866. Said real estate consists of a tract of land situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, containing two hundred and seven four acres, more or less, with appurtenances. That the children, heirs, and all persons are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned.

dec8:4t JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

LONDON LAYER RAISONS, Richardson's Celebrated Fresh canned PEACHES, and fresh Baltimore Canned Cove OYSTERS, just received for the Holidays and for sale by

dec22:2m G. R. & W. OSTER.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY

All persons who have subscribed to the Bedford County Oil Company, are requested to pay their first instalment forthwith, to G. W. RUPP, Treasurer. The company are now ready to commence the work.

JOHN McVICKER, Prest.

JOHN S. STUCKEY, Sec'y.

dec15:3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of David H. Stuckey late of Colerain township deceased, will sell at public sale or out-cry, on the premises on

Monday January the 15th 1866

at 2 o'clock P. M. The following described Real Estate to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND

in the town of Rainsburg about eighty-two feet front and one hundred and ninety feet deep with a

Large Tavern House,

adjoining lot of George Morgart on the North and C. F. Hetzel on the South, formerly the property of Joshua Filler. Terms cash on confirmation of sale.

Dec. 15, '65--4t. M. L. HETRICK, Administrator.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

AT PRIVATE SALE.

One lot of ground in the center of Bloody Run fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, and running back three hundred feet. One of the very best business locations in Bloody Run.

Also ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Railroad, containing first class iron-ore, and having thereon a never failing spring of water.

For particulars apply at the store of Mrs. S. E. MANN, Bloody Run, or of Dr. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. dec15.3m

PUBLIC SALE —OF— Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of P. M. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd, will offer at public vendue or outcry upon the premises, on *TUESDAY, Jan.* 16, 1866, the following described real estate, to-wit: One

TRACT OF LAND

situate in said township, adjoining lands of Wm. P. and B. F. Morgart, Wm. and George W. Cessna, A. C. James, Wm. Kelly and others, containing about two hundred and thirteen acres, one half of which is cleared and under fence, with two dwelling houses, large double barn, wagon shed, spring house and other out buildings thereon.

TERMS—One-third to remain in the property during the life-time of the widow, the interest to be paid to her annually—one-half of the balance to be paid to the Administrator at the confirmation of sale, and the remainder in one year without interest.

dec15:4t GEORGE W. CESSNA, Administrator.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER

Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store, JULIANA STREET,

are constant receiving

NEW GOODS.

They keep a fine assortment of BONNETS and HATS, BONNET SILKS and VELVETS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS; a fine assortment of Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.

Also, Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.

CLOAKS AND COATS

of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of

CLOTH,

which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov8:1yr

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa., One door west of Lewis' Book Store. or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, **Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease** IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Juniata township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEONARD BITTNER, Administrator.

dec8:6t

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed.

dec8 DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BOND'S OYSTER and PIC NIC CRACKERS, and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.

In store and for sale by

dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SMITH, JACOB LAW, Administrators.

Middle Woodberry tp., dec22:6t*

INQUIRER CALENDAR FOR 1866.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
JANUARY.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...	29	30	31	...	...	...	...	
FEBRUARY.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	AUGUST.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	25	26	27	28	...	...	...	26	27	28	29	30	31	...	
MARCH.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	SEPTEMBER.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	OCTOBER.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	28	29	30	31	...	...	...	
MAY.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	NOVEMBER.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...	25	26	27	28	29	30	...	
JUNE.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	DECEMBER.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	

CARRIER'S ADDRESS
TO THE PATRONS OF THE
BEDFORD INQUIRER.

KIND PATRONS:

How often in the flight of time,
  Have I attuned my harp to sing—
At least *attempted* to make rhyme,
  And to your hearthstones comfort bring.
You know how in my simple way,
  I, the poor Carrier Boy,
Have gotten up my homespun lay
  To wish you, one and all, "*much joy.*"

And here once more I shivering stand,
  To meet and greet you as of yore,
Give each to me a friendly hand,
  And thorough welcome to your door.
To cater in the year just passed
  Unto your wishes I have tried,
And all unfaltering—ne'er downcast,
  Have still my humble efforts plied.

You ask if I'm not growing old,
  Why, bless you! not a whit.
Though I have journeyed years untold,
  I'm young as ever yet.
This seems a funny thing indeed
  But yet 'tis very true—
I'm like that famous traveler,
  They call the Wandering Jew.

This ancient man has walked the earth,
  At least some people say,
Since sun and moon were given birth,
  And treads it yet to-day.
I've done the same each New-year's day,
  Through chagrin and through joy—
Though age on age has rolled away
  I'm still the "Carrier Boy."

But many a dismal day, I ween,
  Has passed beneath the sun—
Yea! *years* of horrid gloom I've seen
  Since my journey I begun.
And many a grief has crossed my path—
  Their fury on me spent,
Which like the tempest's awful wrath
  Uprooted as they went.

The last four year's terrific strife,
  When treason stalked the land,
When traitors sought the nation's life,
  With ruthless—bloody hand,
Did cause my soul to stand appalled,
  My heart to freeze within—
Mind and spirit chafing—galled,
  I wept at *Manhood's* sin.

But now sweet Peace has come again,
  How sweetly she unfolds
Her burnished wings, exempt from stain,
  To bless what she beholds.
Oh! how benign! how beauteous she!
  Look close and you'll descry,
Her sadness when you, lingering, see
  The tear-drops in her eye.

The sword is sheathed—the Nation's free,
  And ceased has clash of arms,
No more we marshalled forces see;
  Nor hear war's "dread alarms"
O'er every foot of that behest
  Our fathers to us gave,
From North to South, from East to West,
  Doth *Freedom's* banner wave.

And now that God, by His decree,
  Hath made the *Right* prevail,
That bondmen are unshackled—free,
  And foes in terror quail
Let's bless His name—and not forget,
  Our gratitude to show,
For mercies everywhere are met,—
  Aye! wherever we do go.

With plenty has the year been crowned,
  Your garners are well stored
Where'er we turn doth thrift abound,
  And dimes untold are poured
Into your laps—Oh! sweetest joy!—
  Alas! *I* stand aloof—
Oh! show your interest in the "*Boy*"
  And make *the dimes* the proof.
THE CARRIER.

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

If one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how would it draw to itself the most invisible particles, by the mere power of attraction. The unthankful heart, like my fingers in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find, in every hour, some heavenly blessings; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—*H. W. Beecher.*

DRESS GOODS.
Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
D. R. KING & CO.'S
Celebrated Philadelphia made Ladies', Misses', and Children's,
TAMPICO MOROCCO,
GOAT AND ENGLISH KID,
W. H. POLISH,
BOOTS,
POLKA BOOTS,
ANKLET BOOTS,
and LACE BOOTS,
to which we call the early attention of Ladies in want of a very
SUPERIOR BOOT
at a low price.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
dec22:2m

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A fine assortment of
Photograph Albums,
Frames, Cases, &c.
Just received at
GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
Very cheap and of the very best quality.
Call and select a present for your friend.
Bedford, dec22:3t

M. C. FETTERLY,
Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
French Merinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarffs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.
Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the future.
dec.22:3m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Call at
Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.
Best assortment of
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.
Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.
HATS from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices to suit customers.
Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings.
Dress Trimmings, Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord, Silk, Bugle, Jet, Gilt, and Steel Buttons.
Velvet Ribbons for trimming; Lace, Edging, French work, Tetting, Lace Veils, Mourning Veils, Silk Tishue, Baraze.
The best make of HOOP SKIRTS from 62½ to $4.
Handsome assortment of
Cloaks, Coats, Circulars and Furs.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R. would inform their lady friends that they have employed a good Mantua maker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the newest style of dress patterns.
Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge.
Bedford, Nov. 10, 1865.

NEW MILLENERY & FANCY GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry,
Takes pleasure in returning her thanks to the Ladies of Bedford and the country, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be deceived, but call and examine her stock of goods, just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and where to purchase them cheaply.
Her stock consists of a general assortment of
Fancy Millenery Goods,
with the addition of
CLOAKS, COATS,
FURS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS & NOTIONS.
N. B. All who have standing accounts will please call and settle, as she desires to close her old books and do a cheap cash business.
MRS. E. V. MOWRY.
Oct. 27, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of CHRISTOPHER DIBERT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
ANDREW E. DIBERT,
dec15: Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of PETER WERTZ, late of Harrison township, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
VAL. B. WERTZ,
JOHN MOWER,
dec.15: Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of a writ of vendi exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 15th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate, viz:
All defendent's interest in a lot of ground, unimproved, containing 20 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl, on the south, and others, situate in Napier township.
Also, all defendent's interest in a lot of ground, unimproved, containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Joseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county.
Taken in Execution as the property of Nehemiah Fleegle and Isaac Fleegle.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 18, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of SARAH PIERCE, late of Union township, deceased.
Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL WERTZ,
dec15:6t Executor.

TOBACCONISTS.
D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

SHAWLS.
WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 28, 1865.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.
A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.
G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and Table Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls,
Coats and
Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral
Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

Duff's College

IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.
TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c
Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to **$50**, or charge **$10** to **$15** extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from **$12** to **$20**—ours cost but **$5**.
DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSIN SS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.
Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.
Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to
P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS

ACCOM. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	ACCOM. P. M.	EXPRESS A. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrives
4 15	8 10	Huntingdon......	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38	M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 36	Pleasant Grove.	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg.....	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run........	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove..............	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives		Leaves.	Leaves.
5 55	9 49	Saxton	10 00	4 05
	Leaves.			Arrives
	10 00			
	10 20	Riddlesburg......		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell........		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run......		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton.........		2 47
	10 31	Bloody Run.......		2 34
	Arrives			Leaves.
	11 35	Mount Dallas...		2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Lea ves		
10 40	Saxton..............	3 50
10 55	Coalmont	3 35
11 00	Crawford...........	3 25
Arrives		
11 00	Dudley	3 25
	Broad Top City.	

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

OUR BOOKS
WILL BE READY FOR SETTLEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1866.
The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us—by
CASH OR NOTE,
will be required of all indebted to us.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
dec5.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.
We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.
The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also the best brands
Tobacco and Cigars,
all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.
Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of
Plain and Fine Stationery,
to which we invite attention.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.
Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.
We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.
Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.
Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.
Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
Queensware, Glassware, &c.
ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,
ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS
Spices of all Kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct. 27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

TWENTY
TOWN LOTS,
FOR SALE IN THE
BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.
The subscribers offer at private sale
TWENTY TOWN LOTS
fronting on JOHN and PENN streets, in the Borough of Bedford. Persons desiring to purchase will find the
TERMS LIBERAL.
T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, 1895.-3m.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their large and splendid stock of
LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.
Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.
Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.
The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3,:6m. WM. DIBERT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,
of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR SALE, by O. E. SHANNON.
nov. 17*4t

CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.
Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.
We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.
LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
TRY IT!
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.
Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.
Manufactured and warranted by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17 :1y PHILADELPHIA

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock o well grown fruit trees consisting of APPL TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.
Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.
Catalogues sent free to those applying.
Persons at a distance will please write for further information.
Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.
july28,651yr.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

J. R. DURBORROW .... JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:
FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guadian.)
SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)
In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.
PENSIONS.
Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:
1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.
Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.
Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,
Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.
Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer
Special Inducements to Buyers.
Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.
A splendid assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.
We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY.
The American Agriculturist,
FOR THE
Farm, Garden, and Household,
Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.
The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.
It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the dwelling.
The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.
The Household Department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.
The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.
TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.
TRY IT A YEAR.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.
Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.
Oct. 27. 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)
The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.
Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.
The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa.
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
NEW GOODS
Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many
REAL BARGAINS.
To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.
TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.
When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

400 CORDS OF
TAN BARK WANTED,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,
ALSO A
STOUT BOY WANTED
TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON....T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

SUNDRIES.
EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Glove: Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.
The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
HARDWARE,
House-Furnishing Goods,
WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND
COAL OIL.
Pocket Books and Pipes.
THE FINEST
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ever brought to Bedford.
Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.
Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.
We have on hand 50 kegs of
Burden's Government Horse Shoes,
which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.
Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.
Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.
Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.
ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.